

# American



# Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. III.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JUNE 30, 1841.

No. 6

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

**TERMS**—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

### WORK FOR JULY.

The past spring and summer thus far, with the exception of a few weeks, throughout a large portion of our country, have been unpropitious to the labors of the husbandman as well as to the growth of crops generally. The cold drenching rains which prevailed throughout the entire spring, prevented the performance of the usual labors of the field in all stiff adhesive soils, and allowed but a brief period, at intervals, for their execution even in loamy, gravelly and sandy lands. So that much of the work in the first description of ground that was done, was but imperfectly executed, owing to the saturated condition of the earth. We say this not in a spirit of querulousness; for "why should a living man complain," as the weather which we have had has been dispensed to us by Him who worketh all things for good, and who has doubtless fashioned the seasons to our dearth. We recur to it, however, in the pleasing hope that our "Agricultural" readers will, by increased industry and expanded energy, endeavor to make up the lost time and thus secure such harvests as will vouchsafe to themselves and dependents the full measure of comfort. Having said thus much, it shall be our duty to point out some of those things which should be attended to.

#### ON THE FARM.

**Corn**.—Push ahead with this crop—embrace every good day to work it, and be sure that you do it as it ought to be done. Recollect that the oftener it is worked and the more effectually you cleanse it of weeds and grass, the greater certainty there will be of its maturing. In ordinary years, this crop is generally laid by by harvest, but from the backwardness of the present season, we cannot look for it this year; and, therefore, go to your work like men determined to deserve success. Spare neither plough nor cultivator, and recollect that when the roots of the corn shoot out laterally and attain any considerable size that the latter is the safest implement. Be not afraid, should the drought ensue, to turn up the soil, lest your plants burn; for the "sovereignest thing" to prevent that, is to keep the ground in a condition to drink in the dews as they may be distilled by the Great Unseen.

**Potatoes**.—If you have not already gotten in your fall crop, you may do so any time the first week of this month, provided you prepare your ground well, give the plants plenty of rich manure and tend them well.

**Harvesting**.—As soon as your crops of small grain are ready, put in your hands and have the work cleanly performed. It is always best not to let your grain get too ripe, as besides the saving in quantity, the work is much less onerous to the hands, and the straw infinitely more

acceptable to your stock. And as soon after as you have gotten it in the barn, or stacked, as your other more pressing work will allow of, thresh out your grain, and stack away your straw, taking care to salt it. By so doing you will increase its value, as meat for your stock, at least twenty per cent.

**Hay Making**.—As soon as your grass is in blossom, cut it and cure it, if possible, without exposing it to the rain; and as soon as it is dry enough to pack away in safety, do so, taking care to dose it with at least a peck of salt to the ton of hay.

**Millet**.—If you have any reason to apprehend a scarcity of provender for your stock, and have a rich lot to spare for the purpose, you may prevent this anticipated evil by sowing millet in the proportion of half a bushel to the acre. If your soil be not rich be sure to give it a liberal allowance of manure, and you will not fail to have a good crop of nutritious grass. It should be sown by the 10th of the month at farthest, and cut as soon as the upper part of the head begins to turn yellow. In the preparation of the soil, two ploughings should be given it, and the harrow freely used to make the tilth as fine as it can be made. Then let the seed be sown, harrowed in and rolled.

**Turnips**.—He that contemplates a large yield of turnips for feeding or sale, must take the necessary steps to ensure it. The ground must be ploughed deep, harrowed, then manured with well rotted manure or ashes, or a mixture of both. If of the first, at least twenty double horse cart loads to the acre; if of the second, a hundred bushels to the acre, and if of the last, fifteen double horse cart loads of rotted manure and fifty bushels of ashes will answer. After the first ploughing, if dung be used, let that be spread evenly over the ground and ploughed in about four inches. The ashes in any event must be used after the second ploughing and harrowed in. When the turnips first show their heads, sow a bushel of unleached ashes, or the same quantity of slaked lime over every acre. Let this be done early in the morning while the dew is on. Should rain come and wash it off the leaves of the plants, repeat it until they get into the rough leaf. When they get of the size of a dollar, put on your harrow and give them a thorough harrowing. Don't be afraid. When the plants begin to bottle, thin them out to eight inches apart, and our word for it you will have a good crop. Give your ground its first ploughing immediately and do not delay sowing beyond the 15th of this month.

If you find that the application of lime or ashes does not save your turnip plants from the fly and bug, add to either at the rate of four pounds of the flour of sulphur to the bushel.

**Buckwheat**.—This grain may be sown as late as the 10th of this month. As soon as you may have cut and threshed out the grain, stack away the straw, allowing to each layer a good sprinkling of salt. It will make a good bite of provender for your cattle, the which they will relish well in the cold bleak days of winter.

**Manure**.—Have all the weeds, briars and scraping of your yards, &c. carefully carried into your cow yard,

and thus add to your pile of manure and consequently to your sources of wealth.

#### IN THE GARDEN.

**Melons, Cucumbers, Squashes, &c.** must all be kept as clean as hands can make them. Let the spaces between the hills be carefully hoed in dry weather.

**Melons and Cucumbers for Mangos and Pickles**.—Get your ground ready forthwith, and plant melons of all kinds, and cucumbers for mangos and pickles, and do not delay planting them the first week of the month. In the preparation of your ground, recollect that manure is indispensable to their growth.

**Cabbages**.—Seize the first wet spell of weather to set out your Savoy, Borecole and other cabbage plants.

**Beans**, either for the table or pickling should be now planted.

**Cauliflowers** intended for winter use must now be set out. Water them until they take root.

**Lettuce and Small Salading** of all kinds may now be sown.

**Celery**.—Let your early celery plants be set out in the trenches, and be sure, in the absence of rain, to water them every evening until they are well set or rain may come.

**Radishes**.—Sow your full crops of winter radishes, not forgetting the white and black spanish sorts.

**Peas**.—If you desire a supply of Peas for autumn you may now sow them, and they will come in in September.

**Fruit trees** should be budded this month.

**Potatoes**.—Prepare a good rich loamy bed in your garden, and if you have not already planted your potatoes, you may still raise a crop, provided you give them plenty of manure and don't spare elbow grease in their culture.

**Weeds**.—Eradicate every weed from your garden—give them to the hogs and let them eat what portion they like, and convert the rest into manure.

**Tomatoes, Egg Plants, &c.**—Every thing of this kind must now be kept clean and the earth around them open. In fine, see that neither weeds nor grass are permitted to flourish among your crops of all kinds.

**THE CROPS**.—Considerable interest is felt relative to the crops, the accounts from the different sections of the country, and in some instances from the same quarter, differing materially upon the subject. In this vicinity, we have had during the past week very heavy rains, and vegetation looks well; the corn and grass evince the effects of the refreshment thus received, and bid fair to make up for their backwardness in the spring, in consequence of the lateness of the season. Fears are entertained by some that the heavy rains of the week will tend to produce rust in the wheat, but it is probably too far advanced to be affected by it. We may expect a full average crop, we think, in this vicinity. From Queen Anne and Kent counties, Md. we learn that the wheat and corn will be very deficient; in Somerset, wheat is tolerably good, but the corn is very unpromising, and oats almost a failure. In Frederick, we learn from the "Citizen" after a drought of a few weeks there had been refreshing rains, and there is the promise of an abundant crop. In Washington county, the "Torch Light" says, "we hardly know what to say of the crops; the wheat will scarcely be an average; it is very short in the stock, stands thin on the ground, and in many instances has been seriously injured by the fly, and fear is now entertained of the rust—the rye in some places is promising—in others middling—and again indifferent;—the oats and corn, with a favora-



ble season, though late, may be very good—the grass rather short.”

The Rochester, N. Y. Democrat, says that the growing crops in that section have been much injured by long continued drought; in some towns the estimated yield will be 50 per cent. less than usual—the editor adds, “we are informed by gentlemen direct from Michigan and the Northern part of Ohio, that the harvest prospects in those states is no more flattering than in our own western New York; the season there has been remarkably dry—on the prairie lands in Michigan, vegetation appears to have been visited by fire; on the timbered lands, however, wheat looks as well as could have been expected for the season.”

The Wheeling Times says, that from opportunities enjoyed for judging, within ten to thirty miles of that place, the conclusion is, that the wheat crop in the valleys will be pretty good; on the hills it is almost an entire failure, many fields having been ploughed up; the oat crop will be light, but the corn pretty good.

A correspondent of the Nat. Intel. from N. York says, there is a general apprehension that the wheat crop will be a small one; that in the western part of the state the drought has been severe, and wheat has advanced in price. A subsequent letter from the same correspondent, says that the rains which had fallen had extended to the country, and the prospects were better.

The Easton, Md. Gazette of Saturday, says, “we had a pleasant shower yesterday evening—corn, where it is tilled, is fairly jumping. Our wheat harvest will commence in about a week or ten days—it will be light in this co.”

The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says, the wheat and rye crops daily improve in appearance, and shew indications of handsome yields, if unharmed by the blight, tho’ some of the latter has been much injured by rust—oats, corn and potatoes never looked fairer.

The Bedford, Pa. Inquirer says the recent rains have revived the hopes of the farmers, who were beginning to anticipate failures—they have just come in time to make the crops—the corn looks remarkably well.

The Chambersburg (Pa.) Whig supposes that the wheat crop in Franklin county will not be more than half an average one.

In Missouri, on the 10th inst. the crops, particularly corn, had become parched for the want of rain, and the Tobacco plants fast “dying up.”

A letter from Kentucky to a commercial house in Philadelphia, says, that from extensive correspondence and actual observation, the writer is “perfectly convinced not over half an average crop of tobacco will be raised this season, and some doubt if there will be even that.” The prevalence of drought for near four weeks (prior to the 16th, the date of the letter) had prevented the setting out of the plants until they had grown to such an enormous size in the beds that they could not be transplanted without the loss of a great many. The grain crops had materially suffered from the same cause, but there were large quantities of old wheat and corn on hand.

The St. Louis, Mo. Republican of the 14th, says that in consequence of the extreme warm weather and drought, several of the tobacco planters in Charitan co. had commenced ploughing up their tobacco.

A letter from Cool Spring, Ky. to the American Farmer, dated June 15, says, “the prospects for a crop were never worse; the spring was wet, cold and frosty; since the middle of May no rain, and vegetation burned up—the planters had made a great preparation for tobacco, (we are in the midst of the greatest tobacco region in Kentucky, the Green River country,) but none planted whatsoever, and if it was now to commence raining there could not be made more than one-fourth of a crop. Oats very low. Wheat a fair appearance.” We would be glad to hear from our friends in the tobacco counties of Maryland as to the prospect of the crop.

The Chillicothe Gazette says that in Fayette co. Ohio, half the wheat crop has been destroyed by cold and subsequent heat and drought, and in Ross co. great injury from the same causes as well as from the hessian fly, has been sustained.

Philad. U. S. Gazette says, “the cry that the crop is to be short is now generally raised, and the reports from various parts of the union, concur to give strength to the belief that the wheat has suffered very much; in a few small districts, there is, perhaps, as good a prospect as usual; but on the whole, we think the fears are well founded.”

From an accomplished citizen of Florida, we have gathered in conversation the following items as to the mode of planting and the produce of the Orange tree:

The seed are planted in drills in the winter season, and when they grow to the height of from two to three feet, they are planted out at the distance of from eighteen to twenty-one feet apart each way.—The latter distance will give one hundred trees to the acre.

The tree begins to bear at from five to seven years old, and when twelve or fifteen years old from the seed, a tree will bear a thousand oranges. To the question whether they ripen along through the year, so as to admit of frequent successive gatherings, the answer was, that they ripen very much as do crops, or bearings, of apples or pears.—The fruit is gathered in October and November, and usually command 75 cents per hundred.—They are packed in barrels. At forty or fifty years old, the orange tree of Florida attains the height of twenty or thirty feet, and the body of a tree 12 or 15 inches diameter.—At that age they have been known to yield 6000 oranges a year. From one to two thousand oranges may be put down as the average crop of trees ten or twelve years old. Take the average at one thousand, and the price at 75 cents per hundred, and one hundred trees standing on an acre will give \$750. One man can cultivate and prune, and take care of four or five acres of trees.—But an increase of force is necessary to gather the crop in this, as in all other cases.

One thing only can prevent a rush from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, into that portion of Florida adapted to the growth of the tropical fruits when the “Wild Cats,” “Alligators” and other savages shall have been expelled. It is not the sickness of the climate, which is much over rated and may be exaggerated, but it is the natural impatience of the American, and especially of the Southern character. We can’t eat fast enough nor travel fast enough, and above all we can’t make money fast enough, though most of us find to our sorrow, we can spend it fast enough! The very idea of planting a field, and then waiting five years before we begin to reap, is intolerable; and yet this general aversion to enterprises so slow in their maturity ought to recommend a plantation of orange trees to those who have philosophy to look ahead and self-command to wait the consummation of their forecast. If an orange field or orchard is slow to bear, let it be borne in mind, that when it does begin, it improves every year, getting more and more profitable for a man’s whole life time!

Let then the Southern slave holding planter, whose lands are being exhausted, and whose staple is falling off every year in quantity and price, send his sons with each three or four negroes to establish an orange plantation in Florida, and when he who is now twenty-one comes to be thirty, from twenty acres he may be reaping his \$5,000 annually.

Locations in regions adapted to the tropical fruits, have this eminent advantage over all others, that the space is limited.—The field of rivalry is not wide spread—unbounded—like that which is open to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over your No. 5, I see an extract from an address of Dr. Darlington, of Pa. on graminæ; the Dr. may be a botanist, but when he throws Clover and Lucerne from the vegetable kingdom, I would like to know where he places them? Respectfully, yours,  
West River, Md. June 24th, 1841. A. D.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR—The object of the annexed form of a subscription, is to ascertain whether there is a sufficient number of the friends of this great measure in the Union at this time, willing to lend their influence, to warrant a call of a primary meeting to ORGANIZE the Society. Should the indications appear favorable, a committee of the friends of the cause will take upon themselves the responsibility of

naming a time and place for the meeting, of which you will be duly notified.

I fondly hope you will promptly lend your own name, and procure a few names of other friends of agricultural improvement in your vicinity, and then forward the subscription by mail in time to reach Washington, by the 10th of August, addressed to the “Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, for SOLON ROBINSON.”

If you are averse to asking your friends to give pecuniary aid to this measure in its incipient state, please make use of the first part only of the paper.

I hope you will charge the liberty I take, to the zealous ardor I feel in promoting this great National object.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your agricultural friend, and humble servant,  
SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H. Ia. June 3, 1840.

NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.  
“To elevate the character, and standing of the Cultivators of the American Soil.”

The subject of forming such a society, being now agitated in the United States, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of such a society, according to our ability; and we earnestly hope that the active leading friends of the measure will take the necessary steps to organize the society in the course of the year 1841.

Knowing that funds will be necessary to bring this great beneficial National Institution into active operation, particularly as we hope to see a National School of Agriculture connected with the Society; and also a scientific Journal worthy the proposed name and character of such an institution—those of us who have added certain sums to our names, have freely contributed those sums, and placed them in the hands of to be expended in aiding the formation of such a Society.

NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | \$

From Liebig’s Organic Chemistry.

ON THE ORIGIN AND ACTION OF HUMUS.

All plants and vegetable structures undergo two processes of decomposition after death. One of these is named fermentation, the other decay, putrefaction, or eremacausis.

(Eremacausis is the art of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air; a slow combustion or oxidation.—The conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid out of alcohol, nitrification, and numerous other processes, are of this nature. Vegetable juices of every kind, parts of animal and vegetable substances, moist sawdust, blood, &c., cannot be exposed to the air, without suffering immediately a progressive change of color and properties, during which oxygen is absorbed. The property of suffering this change is possessed in the highest degree by substances which contain nitrogen.)

Decay is a slow process of combustion, a process, therefore, in which the combustible parts of a plant unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The decay of woody fibre (the principal constituent of all plants,) is accompanied by a phenomenon of a peculiar kind. This substance, in contact with air or oxygen gas, converts the latter into an equal volume of carbonic acid, and its decay ceases upon the disappearance of the oxygen. If the carbonic acid is removed, and oxygen replaced, its decay recommences, that is, it again converts oxygen into carbonic acid. Woody fibre consists of carbonic and the elements of water; and if we judge only from the products formed during its decomposition, and from those formed by pure charcoal, burned at a high temperature, we might conclude that the causes were the same in both: the decay of woody fibre, proceeds, therefore, as if no hydrogen or oxygen entered into its composition.

A very long time is required for the completion of this process of combustion, and the presence of water is necessary for its maintenance: alkalis promote it, but acids retard it; all antiseptic substances, such as sulphurous acid, the mercurial salts, empyreumatic oils, &c., cause its complete cessation.

Woody fibre, in a state of decay, is the substance called humus.

The conversion of woody fibre into the substances termed humus and mould is, on account of its influence on vegetation, one of the most remarkable processes of decomposition which occur in nature.

Decay is not less important in another point of view; for, by means of its influence on dead vegetable matter,



the oxygen which plants retained during life, is again restored to the atmosphere.

The decomposition of woody fibre is effected in three forms, the results of which are different, so that it is necessary to consider each separately.

The first takes place when it is in the moist condition, and subject to free, uninterrupted access of air; the second occurs when air is excluded; and the third when the wood is covered with water, and in contact with putrefying organic matter.

It is known that woody fibre may be kept under water or in dry air, for thousands of years without suffering any appreciable change; but that when brought into contact with air in the moist condition, it converts the oxygen surrounding it into the same volume of carbonic acid, and is itself gradually changed into a yellowish brown, or black matter, of a loose texture.

According to the experiments of De Saussure, 240 parts of dry sawdust of oak wood convert 10 cubic inches of oxygen into the same quantity of carbonic acid, which contains 3 parts, by weight, of carbon; while the weight of the sawdust is diminished by 15 parts. Hence 12 parts by weight, of water, are at the same time separated from the elements of the wood.

It has already been mentioned, that pure woody fibre contains carbon and the elements of water. Humus, however, is not produced by the decay of pure woody fibre, but by that of wood which contains foreign soluble and insoluble organic substances, besides its essential constituent.

Humus acts in the same manner in a soil permeable to air as in the air itself: it is a continued source of carbonic acid, which it emits very slowly. An atmosphere of carbonic acid, formed at the expense of the oxygen of the air, surrounds every particle of decaying humus. The cultivation of land, by tilling and loosening the soil, causes a free and unobstructed access of air. An atmosphere of carbonic acid is, therefore, contained in every fertile soil, and is the first and most important food for the young plants which grow in it.

In spring, when those organs of plants are absent, which nature has appointed for the assumption of nourishment from the atmosphere, the component substances of the seeds is exclusively employed in the formation of the roots. Each new radicle fibril which a plant acquires, may be regarded as constituting at the same time a mouth, a lung, and a stomach. The roots perform the functions of the leaves from the first moment of their formation; they extract from the soil their proper nutriment, namely, the carbonic acid generated by the humus.

By loosening the soil which surrounds young plants, we favor the access of air, and the formation of carbonic acid; and on the other hand the quantity of their food is diminished by every difficulty which opposes the renewal of air. A plant itself effects this change of air at a certain period of its growth. The carbonic acid, which protects the undecayed humus from further change, is absorbed and taken away by the fine fibres of the roots, and by the roots themselves; this is replaced by atmospheric air, by which process the decay is renewed, and a fresh portion of carbonic acid formed. A plant at this time receives its food both by the roots and by the organs above ground, and advances rapidly to maturity.

When a plant is quite matured, and when the organs by which it obtains food from the atmosphere, are formed, the carbonic acid of the soil is no further required.

Deficiency of moisture in the soil, or its complete dryness, does not now check the growth of a plant, provided it receives from the dew and the atmosphere as much as is requisite for the process of assimilation. During the heat of summer it derives its carbon exclusively from the atmosphere.

We do not know what height and strength nature has allotted to plants; we are acquainted only with the size which they usually attain. Oaks are shown both in London and Amsterdam, as remarkable curiosities, which have been reared by Chinese gardeners, and are only one foot and a half in height, although their trunks, barks, leaves, branches, and whole habitus, evince a venerable age. The small turnip, grown at Teltow, when placed in a soil which yields as much nourishment as it can take up, increases to several pounds in weight.

The size of a plant is proportional to the surface of the organs which are destined to convey food to it. A plant gains another mouth and stomach with every new fibre of root and every new leaf.

The power which roots possess of taking up nourishment, does not cease as long as nutriment is present. When the food of a plant is in greater quantity than its organs require for their own perfect development, the superfluous nutriment is not returned to the soil, but is employed in the formation of new organs. At the side of a cell already formed, another cell arises; at the side of a twig and leaf, a new twig and leaf are developed. These new parts could not have been formed had there not been an excess of nourishment. The sugar and mucilage produced in the seeds, form the nutriment of the young plants, and disappear during the development of the buds, green sprouts, and leaves.

The power of absorbing nutriment from the atmosphere, with which the leaves of the plants are endowed, being proportionate to the extent of their surface, every increase in the size and number of these parts is necessarily attended with an increase of nutritive power, and a consequent further development of new leaves and branches. Leaves, twigs, and branches, when completely matured, as they do not become large, do not need food for their support. For their existence as organs, they require only the means necessary for the performance of the special functions to which they are destined by nature; they do not exist on their own account.

We know that the functions of the leaves and other parts of plants are to absorb carbonic acid, and with the aid of light and moisture, to appropriate its carbon. These processes are continually in operation; they commence with the first formation of the leaves, and do not cease with their perfect development. But the new products arising from this continued assimilation, are no longer employed by the perfect leaves in their own increase: they serve for the formation of woody fibre, and are the solid matters of similar composition. The leaves now produce sugar, amylin or starch, and acids, which were previously formed by the roots when they were necessary for the development of the stem, buds, leaves and branches of the plant.

The organs of assimilation, at this period of their life, receive more nourishment from the atmosphere than they employ in their own sustenance, and when the formation of the woody substance has advanced to a certain extent, the expenditure of the nutriment, the supply of which still remains the same, takes a new direction, and blossoms are produced. The functions of the leaves of most plants cease upon the ripening of their fruit, because the products of their action are no longer needed. They now yield to the chemical influence of the oxygen of the air, generally suffer therefrom a change in color, and fall off.

A peculiar "transformation" of the matters contained in all plants takes place in the period between blossoming and the ripening of the fruit; new compounds are produced, which furnish constituents of the blossoms, fruit, and seed. An organic chemical "transformation" is the separation of the elements of one or several combinations, and their reunion into two or several others, which contain the same number of elements, either grouped in another manner, or in different proportions. Of two compounds formed in consequence of such a change, one remains as a component part of the blossom or fruit, while the other is separated by the roots in the form of excrementitious matter. No process of nutrition can be conceived to subsist in animals or vegetables, without a separation of effete matters. We know, indeed, that an organized body cannot generate substances, but can only change the mode of their combination, and that its sustenance and reproduction depend upon the chemical transformation of the matters which are employed as its nutriment, and which contain its own constituent elements.

Whatever we regard as the cause of these transformations, whether the *Vital Principle*, *Increase of Temperature*, *Light*, *Galvanism*, or any other influence, the act of transformation is a purely chemical process. *Combination* and *Decomposition* can take place only when the elements are disposed to these changes. That which chemists name *affinity* indicates only the degree in which they possess this disposition. It will be shown, when considering the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, that every disturbance of the mutual attraction subsisting between the elements of a body, gives rise to transformation. The elements arrange themselves according to the degrees of their reciprocal attraction into new combinations, which are incapable of further change, under the same conditions.

Plants thrive in powdered charcoal, and may be brought to blossom and bear fruit if exposed to the influence of

the rain and the atmosphere; the charcoal may be previously heated to redness. Charcoal is the most "indifferent" and most unchangeable substance known; it may be kept for centuries without change, and is therefore not subject to decomposition. The only substances which it can yield to plants are some salts, which it contains, amongst which is silicate of potash. It is known, however, to possess the power of condensing gases within its pores, and particularly carbonic acid. And it is by virtue of this power that the roots of plants are supplied in charcoal exactly as in humus, with an atmosphere of carbonic acid and air, which is renewed as quickly as it is abstracted.

In charcoal powder, which had been used for this purpose by Lukas for several years, Buchner found a brown substance soluble in alkalis. This substance was evidently due to the secretion from the roots of the plants which grew in it.

A plant placed in a closed vessel in which the air, and therefore the carbonic acid, cannot be renewed, dies exactly as it would do in the vacuum of an air-pump, or in an atmosphere of nitrogen or carbonic acid, even though its roots be fixed in the richest mould.

Plants do not, however, attain maturity, under ordinary circumstances, in charcoal powder, when they are moistened with pure distilled water instead of rain or river water. Rain water must, therefore, contain within it one of the essentials of vegetable life; and it will be shown, that this is the presence of a compound containing nitrogen, the exclusion of which entirely deprives humus and charcoal of their influence upon vegetation.

**ROCK WHEAT.**—A gentleman handed to us on Saturday several heads of *Rock Wheat*, plucked from the farm of Mr. SMYER, in Middletown Valley, Frederick County, in this State. They are as fine a specimen of wheat as we have ever seen, the heads being remarkably heavy, thick and full. The appearance of fields sown with this wheat is strikingly different from those containing the ordinary wheat—the former being distinguished at a glance by the dark color of the stem and the great strength of growth.—The heads in question may be seen at our counting room by those who are curious on the subject.

**THE NORTHERN LIGHT.**—Although we have briefly alluded to and copied from the new periodical commenced in this city under this title, we have not done the publication, its design and manner, the justice it has a right to claim from every newspaper in the state.

The publication is devoted to Political Economy, Agriculture, Literary and Scientific Miscellany, and General Intelligence; and these topics, or the varied subjects they include, are arranged as far as practicable to occupy about an equal space. While its contents will be in the main solid and valuable, it will not be devoid of miscellaneous and entertaining reading.

But its most important feature—and that in which it is unlike any of the modern publications—is the *free discussion* of public questions in the department of Political Economy, with the names or under the signatures of the respective writers. Thus, while party politics will be sedulously excluded, discussions upon the tariff and other public questions, connected not only with American interests, but with the great principles which are the foundations of all science and truth and right government, will be pursued in a form to which no one can take exception, and which can scarcely fail to strengthen positions, and lend an interest to the conflict of antagonist opinions.

The Northern Light is conducted by JOHN A. DIX, T. ROMEYN BECK, GIDEON HAWLEY, AMOS DEAN, THOMAS W. OLLCOTT, and EDWARD C. DELAVAN—gentlemen of the highest character, of opposite politics, and by no means unknown in the republic of letters. It is printed in the form of the Cultivator, in the most finished manner of the Van Benthuyzen press, each number containing sixteen large and compact imperial octavo pages; forming a popular and valuable monthly publication, at the low price of one dollar per annum. The first number (for April) in the variety and character of the articles, was well calculated to sustain the reputation of the publication. One of these, from the pen of one of the editors, "Agriculture, its dignity and importance," we shall republish to-morrow, and all of them we might give to our readers, if our columns were not preoccupied with profit and interest. We understand that the second number will be issued in the course of a few days.—*Albany Argus.*



EVERETTSTOWN, Va. June 15, 1841.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you have a sample of grass growing on my farm, the seed of which was brought from the State of Mississippi, where, as I have been informed, it is much valued as a grazing grass. It takes readily if seeded either in the spring or fall of the year, and if sown in September, will produce a good crop the following spring. I shall soon commence making hay of it for the first time, and as it rises well with the clover, expect a good crop.—I have not met with any person that knows the grass. If you have any knowledge of it, I will thank you to write to me on the subject.

I remain yours, &amp;c., WM. D. MERIWETHER.

To JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

[The name is *Holcus L. mutus*, or soft grass, according to Persoon, *synopsis plantarum*, a common grass in all parts of Europe, but not there much esteemed. It by no means follows, that it is not quite a different thing in our very different climate. Indian corn is cultivated in Europe—so is tobacco, but they are not, more especially the Indian corn, comparable with the same plant in this country.—Ed. Amer. Farmer.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14th, 1841.

To J. S. Skinner, Editor American Farmer:

Sir:—Travelling on the theatre of the most remarkable experiment ever made upon primitive emigration and settlement, and while thus passing through this new and smiling creation, having occasional glances at the incipient proceedings in Congress in regard to the Public Lands, I thought that your paper, devoted as it has always been to the internal and vital interests of our country, would be the suitable vehicle to convey to the public some calculations and reflections on the future based on the past.

Some may deem the enclosed matter speculative; such, however, it is not. The calculations are not even new, as they were made many years ago, and some parts published at various times. From the elements afforded by the five previous enumerations, I deduced five years ago 17,200,000 as the probable near result of the census of 1840, and the actual census has confirmed the deduction. Presuming on your kindness, the enclosed will in a few days be followed by a paper on the Agricultural Climates of the United States. It may be premised, however, that vegetable regions have limits which melt into each other, and therefore do not admit of geographical precision; yet there are bounds to vegetable kingdoms, which can be delineated with sufficient accuracy to admit highly useful application to statistics.

In the Boston Atlas now before me I see an article with the epigraph, "The efforts making in England to supply itself with colonial Cotton." Some paragraphs of this essay I beg leave to quote, appending my own remarks, and forward both for insertion in your paper.

"Foreign cotton," says the writer "pays on its entry into England a duty of 2 shillings and 10 pence per cwt. (58 cts. nearly) while that of the colonies pays almost nothing. It is proposed forthwith to increase the duty on all foreign cottons, which will be still more favorable to the growth of the English colonies of India, to the injury of other kinds, including ours."

"We must confess this prospect is any thing but encouraging to us. If England can once supply herself with raw cotton in India for all her consumption, at an equality of price, and of the same fineness, she will no longer appear in our market as a purchaser, and our crop deprived of this immense outlet, will inevitably fall down to an extremely low price."

By a strange confusion of ideas we are continually boasting of our importance in the scale of nations, and as steadily intent in legislating on principles, if not subversive, at least very strongly preventive of an augmentation of national importance. So far from regarding British efforts to obtain supplies of raw cotton or any other commercial product from her yet dependent colonies independent of our raw materials, most salutary would it be for us, if that government should advance in place of receding in the course of prohibitory duties.

There is one material difference between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations: the European insular nation adopted nearly two centuries past a commercial system, and

though in the meantime the dynasty which has ruled over the nation has been changed, long and destructive foreign wars waged, still that system upon which national power depends, remains so far from shaken, that its real advocates smile at debate. On the other side of the Atlantic, the new and far more widely spread Anglo-Saxon family are on the broad and tumultuous sea of experiment, with not one principle universally acknowledged; the nation in a state of war with itself, and in brief, repeating experiments in open contempt of experience, on finance, productive industry, and commerce.

As a people we are constantly insisting upon the action of Congress, as if a possibility existed of any beneficial result from this annually recurring action; or to give things their right names, vacillation.

The editor of the Boston Atlas commenting on the writer from which I have quoted, justly observes: "the writer very much mistakes the character of the English government if he supposes they will remove the present prohibitory duties on our breadstuffs, our timber, and the enormous duty on our tobacco. However much they may talk of free trade, we may be sure they will never act—what rashness then to adopt measures which will injure our own home market, for this uncertainty."

True, and why should Great Britain act to her own detriment? What rational right have we to claim from any government a departure from its established policy to suit our views or interests? What is now going on in Germany? Why adoption of British exclusive commercial and manufacturing policy. Interested and mistaken writers on statistics, insist that FREE TRADE is gaining in human estimation. Look at facts, and from their aspect we discover the very contrary.

"Instead of endeavoring to bolster up a system that has reached its greatest height," says the Boston editor, "and must at least lessen in its relative importance, is it not better policy to encourage the rising strength of the German states, and still more our own?"

What is giving rising strength to the German states? It is the development of a system adopted in Prussia during the reign of Frederick II.; a system having for its base to purchase little or nothing from abroad that can be manufactured at home. In point of fact, countervailing duties afford the only means to overthrow the power of human selfishness, and to superinduce sound transactions of commerce. Would we gain substantially if Great Britain was to relax her prohibitory policy, by lessening her high duties? So far from it that we would by such a course be led to a perseverance in a system which wherever persevered in, must retard national prosperity; a system which indeed does infinitely more injury to those who adopt it, than the reverse can benefit those who do not; or in plainer terms, the United States is this moment suffering beyond all comparison more detriment by free trade than any advantage given by it to either Great Britain or France.

But there is another view of this subject, and one of surpassing importance; and that is the peculiar features of the history of our population. Here we have brought before us new volumes on the history of the world; periodical volumes, every year giving an enlarged chapter, and every ten a very enlarged volume. This library rich in the most essential of all statistical material, is far too little read and still less studied by our legislators. Let us extract a few pages in order to have before us not alone the general increase but progressive motion of our population.

Some attempts have been made to ascertain, at least approximately, the population of the Anglo-Saxon colonies in North America at the commencement of the revolution, and from the best data the number of whites in 1775, comprised in the original Thirteen, was about 1½ millions. In 1790, the census returns gave an aggregate of 3,929,328; but there is full evidence in the subsequent enumerations to allow 4 millions of both castes in 1790. Of this amount there were in

New York, about	75,000
Western & North Western Pennsylvania	91,762
Western Virginia	36,447
Kentucky,	73,077
Tennessee,	35,791
Louisiana, supposed	30,000

Amount, 342,077

Fifty years have past since the first census was made, and result published, and we find, that at the commencement of this period more than 10 out of 11 of the then

people in the confederacy resided eastward of the main spine of the Appalachian mountains. A deeper glance into our Ethnographical library will bring before us the fruits of time, and the existing condition as far as population is concerned of the great interior.

Without pretending to minute accuracy as to the fractions east and west of the Appalachian spine, of those States stretching over that mountain system, the subjoined tables will serve to shew with sufficient correctness to answer general purposes, the relative population in 1840.

Eastern great Section, 1840.		Western or Interior Section, 1840.	
Maine	501,793	Western N. York	800,000
New Hampshire	281,574	West. Pennsylvania	573,674
Massachusetts	737,699	Connecticut	360,055
Rhode Island	108,830	Western Virginia	310,000
Vermont	241,948	Kentucky	750,000
New York, 3ds.	1,619,280	Tennessee	829,210
Pennsylvania, 3ds	1,149,348	Alabama	669,645
Virginia, 3ths	939,795	Mississippi	375,651
New Jersey	373,306	Louisiana	351,178
Delaware	78,085	Arkansas	95,642
Maryland	469,232	Missouri	381,102
Columbia	43,712	Illinois	474,404
North Carolina	753,110	Indiana	683,314
South Carolina	594,398	Ohio	1,519,467
Georgia	700,000	Michigan	211,705
Florida	54,207	Wisconsin	30,732
		Iowa	43,068
	9,059,374		8,137,790

Here we have before us what no human foresight would have dared to imagine a half century past. The entire United States territory from ocean to ocean, comprises 2,257,000 square miles. If a circle was drawn from the Sabine river, along the western border of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and thence up the Missouri river to the 20th degree of longitude west of Washington city or to a point on that stream between the Sioux and Jacques rivers, and thence north to N. lat. 49 deg. such a line will divide the territory into two very nearly equal portions. Allowing for rivers, lakes, mountains and other uncultivated parts, the eastern and western sections formed by the supposed line would contain each one million of square miles. The eastern section comprises the already organized states and territories, and the existing population, or 17,197,164 inhabitants; a distributive population exceeding by a small fraction 17 to the square mile.

If legislators regard themselves in the centre of an immovable now, and refuse to extend their views beyond the present, time and that speedily will teach them a lesson in too loud a voice to be forgotten. The not only steady but rapid increase in aggregate numbers, and western motion of Anglo-Saxon population on North America, is the most stupendous of all revolutions now in progress, and the one which must most extensively and durably affect the human species.

Long before this current century has closed, or in the next period of SIXTY YEARS, this same Anglo-Saxon family will have founded States, cities and political and commercial power along the Pacific border, and will henceforth exist on a zone from ocean to ocean, an immense American Germany, a vast mass of enlightened human beings, presenting an eastern front to Africa, western Asia and all Europe; and a western front to Polynesia, Australia and Eastern Asia. Here will exist within the current of another century at least one hundred and forty millions of human beings, speaking one language, reading, writing and worshipping the Deity in one language.

Many may be startled at the mention of 140 million of inhabitants, but it may be hoped that those who are called to legislate will pause and examine before indulging wonder. The six decimal enumerations gives a ratio of 4.36 for the increase in half a century of the whole mass; but the same data shew that the central population doubles in 17 years. A very simple rule will serve to shew the annual and decimal increase. Divide the entire number afforded by any census by 3 and add in the quotient, and the result will come out to a trifling fraction of the next census: and shews an augmentation of 3 per cent. annually. But the annual or decennial increase of the aggregate when given is only one step in the inquiry; another and one of no less consequence is the relative increase along the Atlantic slope, and on the interior basin, and at no very distant period on the Pacific slope.

Adopting the stated rule and taking for basis the aggregate found in 1830, we shall then have for

\*Within these vegetable limits are insects to whose use and subordination they are adapted.—Ed. AMER. FARM.



1830,	12,858,670	1870,	40,639,745
1840,	17,144,893	1880,	53,853,000
1850,	22,859,857	1890,	71,804,000
1860,	30,479,809	1900,	95,738,000

From careful and repeated analysis tables I find that in 1845, the population will be about equal on the Atlantic slope, and on the greatly more extensive regions comprised in the central basin and Pacific slope, and that there will then be a little rising 10 million on each. But how very disproportionate will be the density. The Atlantic slope taken at as high an estimate as it will bear, amounts to 350,000 square miles, and when peopled by 10 million of inhabitants, the density will be about 30 to the square mile; whilst if we confine our view to the residue of the eastern one million or 650,000 square miles, the central density will be only a little rising 15 to the square mile.

Admitting the general accuracy of the census returns, and give due allowance to the authority of facts in the history of the western motion of our population, not one cause will come into operation to retard that motion either in direction or mass, until long after the preponderance in mere numbers must be westward of the mountains. Thus far again we have gone on the supposition that western emigration would be limited by the line we have mentally traced from the mouth of the Sabine to N. lat. 49°, a conclusion at variance with every fact in our history. There is no other sentiment common to so many persons in the United States as the desire to possess landed property, nor is there any other desired object to obtain which so many sacrifices are made. All things considered, the public lands are now the most momentous interest upon which legislation can be exercised. They comprise the most extended public domain now held by any nation of the earth.

To close this paper, we may observe, that while the whole mass of our population doubles in something less than twenty-five years, that central numbers duplicate in rather less than seventeen years; but adopting that period, and allowing for central population in 1845, ten million, the aggregate will then be in

1862,	20,000,000
1879,	40,000,000
1896,	80,000,000

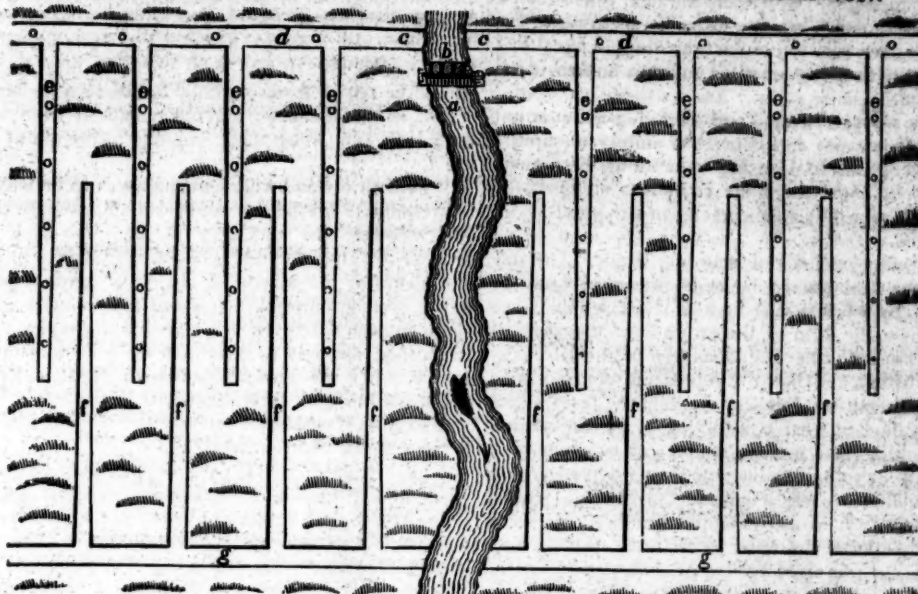
We have already deduced 95,738,000, as the aggregate in 1900 of the whole population of the United States. From comparing the respective surfaces east and west of the Appalachian system we find them as five to one nearly, and from the laws of augmentation such will be the proportions of population about the end of the current century. The quality of soil westward of the line of equal territory, or westward of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, is not it is true equal to that eastward; but making the Appalachian system the boundary, in every agricultural respect the western is fully equal to the eastern. In the already organized states and territories of the west or centre there is now a distributive population of 12 to the square mile, not one in ten to the amount it would support.

#### THE PRODUCT OF LABOR THE ONLY REAL WEALTH.

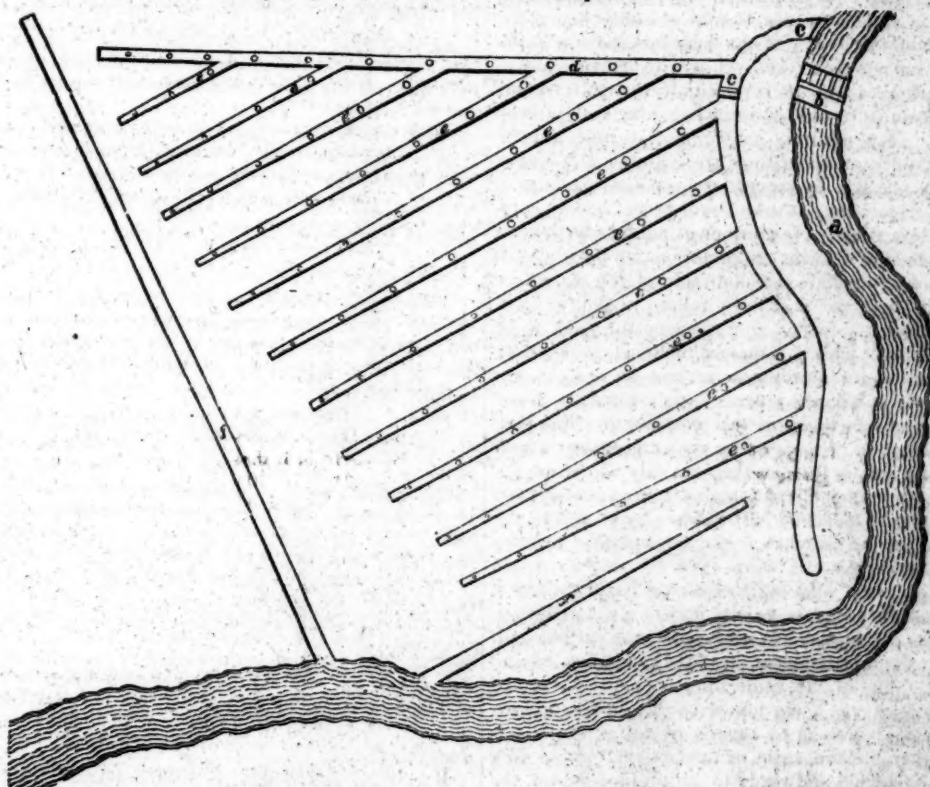
Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sea renders her tribute; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions. Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded. What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What are manufacturers concerned in but these products? What freights the barks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every post, but the products of agriculture? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef, and pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artisans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a famished people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country, which with no singular interest of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition.

HENRY COLMAN.

#### PLATES ILLUSTRATING MR. POINSETT'S ARTICLE ON IRRIGATION.



[Fig. 1]—Regular meadow. References—*a*. The river. *b*. Dam. *c*. Sluices. *d*. Conductor. *e*. Feeder. *f*. Drains. *g*. Main drain discharging the water into the river. *h*. Stops.



[Fig. 2]—Catch work. References—*a*. River. *b*. Dam. *c*. Sluices. *d*. Conductor. *e*. Feeders. *f*. Drain. *g*. Stops.

#### ON IRRIGATION.

[Communicated for the Northern Light.]

WASHINGTON, April 2d, 1841.

To the National Institution for the Promotion of Science:—

Since the brief statement of the advantages of irrigation appeared in my discourse delivered before the institution in January last, I have received so many applications for information on the manner of watering land, that I am induced to believe a more extended notice of the subject may be acceptable and useful.

The numerous and abundant rivers, streams and brooks which traverse our country in every direction, afford great facilities for irrigating the soil, and thousands of acres of barren land might thereby be rendered as productive as any in the United States.

The thin soils, which drain and dry easily, profit most by the use of water, and are the least productive without it. The gravelly, sandy lands of Chile produce by irrigation, upwards of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the poor lands in the neighborhood of Mexico, are made equally productive by this process. The great advantage, however, to be derived from the free use of water is not so much in the increase of grain, as in that of grass crops. A water meadow attached to a farm gives

the farmer abundance of manure for that portion of his land, which he keeps in tillage; for he may convert into dung the whole of the hay it produces, while it requires nothing in return but watering.

In the Carolinas and Georgia the low lands bordering on the rivers are irrigated as high up as the influence of the tide extends for the cultivation of rice. The water is admitted into ditches parallel and perpendicular to the river, and thence distributed by feeders over the whole surface so as to drown the land, by opening the sluices when the tide is rising; and after keeping it there as long as is deemed necessary, it is let off at low tide. This method might be practised with great advantage on all the tide water rivers throughout our country where the banks are low enough to admit the water at high tide. Flat lands that have not the advantage of tide water are the most difficult to irrigate successfully, for it is essential that when the water is let off, the land should be drained perfectly dry; otherwise it will produce coarse grass of inferior quality. Lands that have a gentle slope, even steep hill side, are better adapted for irrigation, as they admit of the water flowing over them without covering the top of the plants, thus giving them the advantage of air and moisture. A gentle current is considered more ad-



vantageous than stagnant water, and the land thus situated will always drain dry when the water ceases to flow. On level land it is necessary to conduct the drain so far that it may enter the river low enough to ensure a sufficient fall to dry the land.

Where the stream is rapid and the fall great, it is not necessary to construct any dam; but simply to tap the river high enough up to lead the water along the highest part of the field; but where the current is sluggish, the water must be raised by a dam erected at the point where it is to be used.

There are two methods of watering lands. The one by dividing the field into regular beds, as seen in figure 1; and the other by what is called *catch* work, which is resorted to where the form of the ground is irregular. It varies therefore with the circumstances of the land it is proposed to water, and figure 2 represents one specimen of irregular irrigation; but the conductors, feeders and drains must be laid out so as to profit by the natural movements of the soil both to water and to drain it.

The first thing to be done by the farmer who desires to irrigate his fields, is to take an accurate level of the ground he intends to water, so as to compare the highest part of it with the height of the water to be used. The surface of the water must be eight, twelve or twenty inches higher than that of the land, according to the distance of one, two or three hundred yards from the one to the other.—The main conductor is then to be cut from that point as straight as it can be, to lead to and continue along the highest side of the field. If the land has any swells on its surface higher than the rest, it will be necessary to give to each of them its own conductor, with feeders branching from it, to convey the water over that portion of the field. The width of the conductors must depend upon the quantity of water they are required to convey; and be deep enough to receive the muddiest portion of the stream; for although the land will profit by being covered with clear water, it is more enriched by the deposit of turbid streams. Each conductor is to be provided with a sluice to regulate the admission of the water, see figure 1. In case the river does not run in such a direction as to allow the water, after flowing the land, to be discharged directly into it, a main drain must be cut along the lower part of the meadow to receive the surplus water and convey it into the river. This should be of the same dimensions as the principal conductor. The portion of meadow to be watered by each conductor is next to be divided into beds from thirty to fifty feet wide, the feeders, which branch at right angles from the conductor, running along the centre of them, except where the ground falls two ways, when it may be necessary to make the feeders nearer to one drain than the other. A bed two hundred yards long will require a feeder where it leaves the conductor to be twenty inches wide, and gradually diminishing in width to twelve inches at the extremity. A drain is to be made between every two feeders and parallel to them of the same dimensions, but reversed form; the upper part being ten or twelve inches, and the drain gradually widening to twenty inches where it terminates either in the main or in the river. Supposing these works finished and ready to go into operation, the manager opens the sluice to admit the water into the conductor where he adjusts the stops in such a manner as to supply the feeders. He next regulates the stops in the first feeder so that the water shall flow regularly over its sides from one end to the other. He then repeats this process in the second feeder, and so on until all the feeders are adjusted. The stops may be of pieces of board or of turf pinned down if necessary, taking care to keep the heads of the pegs below the surface of the water, otherwise they are apt to collect weeds and trash.

The rule in Europe is to flow the land throughout the months of October, November, December and January, letting the water run ten or fifteen days at a time, and keeping the land perfectly dry during the intervals. This can only be done in situations where it is not liable to freeze hard; for a sheet of ice forming over the soil would injure it. In February it is recommended to water in the evening and let the water off early in the morning; this practice is continued through March and April, the water during that period being never kept on the land more than two or three days at a time. From the first week in May the land is left dry until the grass is cut and the hay harvest over, when it may be watered again for a short time to secure an abundant after grass that may be fed off.

The profits arising from irrigation are so great that they will justify a considerable outlay. The works,

therefore, ought to be well and durably constructed; the dams and sluices of the best materials, and able to resist the sudden rising of the water. The beds which, as already stated, are to be from thirty to fifty feet wide, should be raised from one foot to fourteen inches in the centre, so that the water will fall gently off from the feeders which run along their summits to the drain, see figure 1.

Where an old and well set meadow is to be watered, it is advisable to lift the turf and level and prepare the sub-soil, relaying the turf after the beds are made. This process of lifting the turf and relaying it after ploughing and manuring the sub-soil of old grass lands is practised in the best agricultural districts in Europe with great advantage, even when it is not intended to prepare them for irrigation; but only to invigorate the growth of the grasses. If when the works are completed, the soil is to be ploughed up and levelled, it will require two or three years before it will be sufficiently set in grass to allow its being watered without working.

I have endeavored to give such a description of the process of irrigation as will at least enable a farmer to judge of the practicability of watering any portion of his land, if not to execute the work himself. Those who seek for further information on this important subject, may consult the works of Boswell, Wright, Smith and Johnson, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, and Stephen's Practical Irrigator. The construction of works for irrigation belongs, however, to the civil engineer, and it is to be hoped that those of the United States will turn their attention to the subject. Our extensive lines of canals may, for the most part, be converted into conductors, and the water be beneficially used to fructify the country through which they pass. If a blessing awaits the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the irrigator will be thrice blest; for well watered land will produce at least three times as much grass as the same quality of soil under dry culture.

J. R. POINSETT.

**A RADISH.**—Reader, are you fond of this pleasant esculent. If yea, look at the Chatham specimen we have on our table from the garden of George Wallace Hunter, Esq. at his settlement on the Whitebluff road, within a mile of our city.

Such a mammoth would, we opine, bear away the palm at any agricultural fair. We would advise our friend to cultivate them extensively, as they will prove valuable to cattle, and our rapidly increasing city, where the industry of the mechanic, even in these dull times, is engaged in raising new habitations, demands an abundant supply of pure milk, so conducive to man's comfort.

The little farms which begin to dot the surface of our long neglected pine barrens evince the taste for agricultural life which many of our citizens are disposed to indulge, and we look forward to the period not remote, when the suburbs of our city will be crowded with those pleasant afternoon resorts, where exercise with the hoe will yield not only recreation to the system, but abundance to the domestic board.

If more of our citizens were inclined to gardening and agricultural pursuits, we doubt not that the medical pill or lancet would be less in demand, for health and length of days fail not to bless the agriculturist.—*Savannah Georgian.*

**MILK AND BUTTER.**—Mr. Morris, of Allenton Farm, near Westchester, gives notice in the Westches. Star, that Bessey, a fine Durham cow, belonging to him, gave in one week, 201½ quarts of milk, (that is nearly 29 quarts per day) from which were made 15½ pounds of good butter.

Mr. Canby, of Woodside, near Wilmington, obtained from Blossom, one week after calving, 35 quarts per day, or 245 quarts per week, from which were made 13½ lbs. of butter.

Mr. Gowen, near Germantown, obtained from his cow "Dairy Maid," four months after calving, 33½ quarts of milk per day—butter not stated.

Mr. Morris thinks that his cow has conquered, because butter is worth more than milk. We do not know with reference to Mr. Gowen's cow. But this we do know, that the business of farming is acquiring new consequence and increased respect, from the liberal exertions of gentlemen of wealth, to improve the quality of stock, and compel the earth to multiply her increase. And Messrs. Canby, Gowen, and Morris, deserve the thanks of the community for their generous exertions in the cause of

agriculture. We leave it to others to settle the claims of precedence of Bessey, Blossom and the "Dairy Maid." We give thanks to their owners, who have dignified an honorable calling, and vindicated a profession, without which others cannot exist.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

#### HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

##### DUTIES OF WOMEN.

The Rev. Mr. BURNAP, of Baltimore, thus speaks on the subject. It were well if every woman would study his remarks, and remember the truths he uses. Our females need to be spoken to in this way, for the sooner they are made to feel rightly on this subject, the better it will be for them and for society:

"A life of energy and action is the only life worth living. Woman was not made to dream away a sickly existence over sentiment, and castle building, and the trifles of the day. She is made for duty, for action, for usefulness, and it is only when thus employed that she feels her existence ennobled and exalted, and her life redeemed from utter nothingness and vacuity.

Then there are even graver considerations, which ought to induce you to gain all the practical knowledge that comes within your reach at an early period of life. It is impossible for you to know beforehand how you are to spend the three score years and ten of life, if you are spared so long. Time makes fearful revolutions in the condition of mankind, particularly of women. Reverses are sufficiently severe when they fall upon the stronger sex. It is sufficient for them to provide for their wants on the most limited scale. What then is the condition of a woman thrown upon her own resources? I would not detail to you if I had time, what I myself have seen of sad and sudden reverse, of unprotected females precipitated in a moment from comfortable circumstances to abject want; widows accustomed to luxury and abundance, suddenly stripped of all, and surrounded with young children asking in vain for bread. With the best training, the condition is a melancholy one. It is alleviated and rendered tolerable, precisely in proportion to the previous development of business habits and practical industry. With these, no condition is desperate. This is a world of labor, and it is ordained that those shall prosper who are willing to toil. But the willingness may exist without the capacity.

The very habit and faculty of keeping accounts, has saved many a woman from want, and been the means of training a rising family to usefulness and respectability; from these reverses no woman is exempt, the most affluent are perhaps most exposed to them. They may take place without their fault, or the fault of any one with whom they are immediately connected. It is fearful to see how soon death may place a solitude about a person, who is now surrounded by troops of relatives and friends. To be convinced what fearful changes time brings over the world, we have only to look back a few years, and consider who were the rich and distinguished, and who occupied the most conspicuous places in the public view. Where are they now?—The following years will produce the same changes, and who are to be affected by them, it is impossible to foresee.

But death and misfortune are not the only causes of the loss of fortune. In cities there is another quite as prolific, the misconduct of husbands.—Young ladies of wealth and expectations are ever surrounded by a set of young men, whom it is needless to describe, without character, talent, or business, whose whole stock in trade is dandyism, dissipation and impudence, and whose whole adventure in life is to insinuate themselves into the affections of some unsuspecting heiress.

Those who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of such a pirate, are almost sure, sooner or later, to be stripped of all, and then perhaps treated with the utmost cruelty and neglect. Every young woman, no matter how great her expectations or possessions, may be destined to meet such a fate as this. She will be best prepared for the crisis, who has the best practical knowledge of affairs, of the various cares and duties, which may, by any possibility, fall to the lot of woman."

**IMPORTANT IN THE HOT SEASON OF THE YEAR.**—A number of fine pictures and valuable furniture is yearly spoiled by the flies; or if this is prevented, it is done only by great attention and trouble. The following simple way of preventing flies from sitting on pictures or any other furniture, is well experienced, and will, if generally used, prevent trouble and damage.



Let a bunch of leeks soak four, five or six days in a pail full of water, and wash your picture or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.—*Boston Times.*

**SUMMER COMPLAINT.**—The season for this very fatal disease to children is rapidly approaching, and we know not if our readers are acquainted with a remedy of sufficient strength to arrest it in any stage. We know of one, the Bene Plant, of the earliest cultivation, and of unfailing power. It is used in the following manner. When a child is affected, take a tumbler water, and pull a leaf or two from the plant and stir it round in the water for several minutes, which then becomes a tasteless liquid, and has the resemblance of water with a few drops of milk in it.—The effect is instantaneous, relieving the child entirely from the complaint. How many lives can be preserved from the discovery of this simple vegetable, and of what importance is it to every parent to secure himself from danger by its cultivation.—*Phil. Chron.*

**BENE PLANT.**—The *Sesamum Orientale*, of botanists, an exotic, somewhat scarce in the West, but can be had at the garden of J. MOUNT, Seventh, south of Main street, Zanesville.

The following prescription was handed us by a friend, who says it is equally efficacious with the above, not only in summer complaint, but also in dysentery—and has the advantage of being within the reach of every one.—*Zanesville Gaz.*

"Take of Rhubarb, Saleratus, Peppermint and Cinnamon, two scruples each, pulverize, mix, and steep in half a pint of boiling water—cool, and then add two table spoonful of good brandy, and sugar enough to make it palatable. Dose—one table spoonful every hour till the discharges assume a natural appearance, which will generally be in a few hours."

**ON WASHING NEWLY CHURNED BUTTER.**—We hope a large number of our dairy-women will this summer try the effect of washing their new butter in cold water in order to separate it entirely from the butter-milk. All who are not very positive that water is injurious to butter will oblige us by trying one or two churnings and letting us know if it is not easier to wash away the sour matter which remains in the cavities of the lumps, than to work it out by hand or by means of a wooden shovel.

It is quite important that the cream, before churning, should be neither too cool nor too warm. If it be too cool it is not easily churned into butter—if too warm a diminutive quantity is obtained, and this is so soft it is not fit for the market. An experienced hand will generally determine with sufficient accuracy when the cream is of a proper temperature; but all would proceed on surer ground if they should keep a thermometer for the purpose.—Such an instrument may be had for one or two dollars, and more than this sum is lost every season in many families for the want of one. From 60° to 65° is the proper temperature for churning, and if the churn room is nearly of this temperature the glass need not be inserted in the churn more than once at the commencement.

On commencing the operation the cream should be very gently agitated, otherwise we set it in a foam, and the labor of bringing the butter is doubled.—*Bost. Cul.*

**A NEW AND RAPID METHOD OF SALTING MEAT.**—A new mode has been invented of curing meat in a very short time. The meat to be cured is placed in an iron vessel of considerable strength, connected by a pipe and stop-cock with the brine tube, also with an exhausting pump. The cover having been screwed down on the vessel, the air is attracted and a vacuum established, whereupon, the stop-cock being properly turned, the brine rushes in and takes the place of the air filling the pores of the meat, and penetrating thoroughly the animal substance. Lest, however, some parts of the meat might not have been impregnated with the pickle by this reaction and the common atmospheric pressure, more of the liquid from the tub, prepared to taste, with salt alone, or with saltpetre, or sugar, spice, or alum in the case of hides, is pumped in by a small condensing engine, (connected, of course, also with the iron vessel,) until a pressure of from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. on the square inch be attained. Now, the animal substance is allowed to remain under pressure for about ten minutes and the process is complete. The meat when taken out is thoroughly saturated with the brine, the full flavor of which is imparted to it, and well cured, as it is termed.—*London paper.*

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Molasses.**—At auction to-day, 63 hhd's Porto Rico, received per schr. Ellen Perkins, were sold at 27 cents.

**Plaster.**—We note sales at \$2,621 per ton, and a parcel not of so good quality at \$2.50.

**Sugars.**—There were no public sales this week, the cargo of Porto Rico advertised for to-day being again withdrawn on account of the rain. We note small sales of Brazil at \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

**Tobacco.**—There has been quite an active demand during the week for the common, and middling descriptions of Md. and nearly all these kinds that reached the market has found ready sale at from \$4a5.50. Small sales of other qualities have been made within the range of last week's quotations which we continue, viz: inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a7.50; good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a13. Holders generally are very firm at these rates. There has also been a good demand for Ohio, and nearly 400 hhd's have been taken at prices fully supporting former rates, viz: common to middling \$4.50a5.25; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrapery \$8a12; prime yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrapery \$12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 709 hhd's. Maryland; and 352 Ohio—total 1061 hhd's.

**Cattle.**—The offering of Beef cattle at the drove yards this morning amounted to about 250 head, of which 180 were sold at \$6.50 for inferior to \$7.25 per 100 lbs for prime quality. Other parcels were near the city but are held over for an advance in price. Live Hogs continue dull at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

**Flour.**—Howard street Flour has further advanced, and we now quote at \$5.50 for good standard brands, and holders are very firm. Some limited sales have been made to-day at \$5.50. We now quote the wagon price at \$5.25.

The last sales of City Mills Flour were at \$5.75.—It could not be purchased except at an advance.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour are brisk at \$5.62a5.75. The stock is quite light.

**Grain.**—We hear of no sale of Wheat to-day; on Saturday several sales of Pennsylvania reds were made at \$1.23.

Sales of Md. yellow Corn on Saturday at 60, and of white at 62c. A sale of white was made to-day at 63c.

Maryland Rye is worth 58c.

A sale of Md. Oats to-day at 43c. No Va. in market.

**Provisions.**—No sales of barrel Meats have been made this week as far as we are advised, and prices continue nominally the same as last quoted, viz: Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$12 to \$12.50. No. 1 at \$9; and prime at \$8. The last sale of Mess Pork was at a price almost equal to \$12. The sales of Western Bacon continue to a fair extent only and at last week's prices, viz: assorted at 54 to 6c; Hams of prime quality at 6 to 8c; Sides at 54a54c; and Shoulders at 44a4c. Some sales of Hams of inferior quality have been made at very low rates, and we quote the article not in good condition at 3a5c as in quality. We note a further sale of 6000 lbs. superior Baltimore cured Hams at 9c specie. Holders No. 1 Western Lard in kegs continue to ask 8c, but we are not advised of any sales.

On Saturday morning the Centre Market was most abundantly supplied with meats, vegetables, fruits, &c. at very moderate prices. Print Butter ranged from 20 to 31c per lb.; Chickens, pair, 50 to 75; new Potatoes, peck, 25; do Apples, 25. The Fish market exhibited a good assortment, in fine condition—soft Crabs 50c per doz.; do hard, 25 cents. Oak Wood is retailing at \$3.50a4 per cord, and Pine at \$2.75a3. Anthracite Coal, broken and screened for family use, \$7.50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

**New York, June 26.**—Sales of Cotton for the week 2000 bales; Upland and Florida at 81a114; Mobile and N. Orleans at 9a12; some sales being made at previous rates, and some at a decline of 4c. The stock and receipts of Flour have been light, the demand good, holders firm, and prices gradually advancing. Western Canal at \$5.374; Ohio \$5.25a5.314; Michigan \$5.12a5.25; Georgetown and Howard street \$5.374. Rye Flour at \$3.124, Corn Meal at \$3 per bbl. Sales 620 bushels Dutchess Co. Wheat at \$1.15; 3200 prime Ohio do at \$1.20; 1000 bushels Jersey Rye at 59c, and 1500 Northern at 61; 6000 bu. Northern Oats at 43a44c; Northern and Jersey Corn, in lots at 62a624c, measure; 2000 bushels N. Carolina white do, at 61c, weight, all cash. Molasses—Sales of a cargo of Trinidad at 52c; 200 hhd's Neuvitas part at 31c; 200 do Porto Rico at 28a30c; 140 casks N. Orleans at 24c, all 4 mos. 1000 lbs new dip North Co. Turpentine brought \$2.50a2.624, cash. Sales 400 tcs Rice at \$3.31a5.50, cash. Sugars, demand good—sales N. Orleans at 6a7c.

**Philadelphia, June 25.**—The sales of Cotton made have been at full prices; 50 bales Upland at 124c; 20 bales New Orleans at 13c; and 14 North Alabama at 12c, 4 mos. The prices of Flour are firm at \$5.12a5.25, as per brands; early in the week considerable sales were made at \$5, but the small receipts of Flour, and the advanced prices of Wheat have necessarily caused a proportionate rise on Flour. In Corn and Rye Meal there is no material change from last quotations. Wheat continues to be in demand, and sales have been made of Pa. white at 115c, and red do at 112c per bushel; Southern 110c. Yellow Corn afloat at 57c; white 53c. Rye 60c. Oats much wanted at 38a39c. The receipts are generally very light. Tar is scarce; sales at \$2.25

per bbl in lots for home use; Spirits Turpentine 30a31c; sales at those rates to some extent have been made; Soft Turpentine, little or none in first hands, no change in prices since our last. Rosin and Pitch is plenty and dull. Rice, good fair is \$3.75; strictly prime \$4. Sugars for some weeks past have been the most active and favorite article of trade, and this has caused an improvement in price of from 4a6c per lb. especially those for refining. Sales of Tobacco this week reach 400 hhd's at prices as in quality, varying from 44a24c per lb; a good feeling exists among holders, and prices are more likely to advance than fall off. Cattle at market, about 250 from Ohio, and 110 from this State; prices from 61 to 71. About 40 left over.

**At New Orleans,** on the 19th inst., sales of Cotton in parcels to complete cargoes, were made at a decline of 1 to 4c. Provisions remained without alteration. Sales of Sugar at from \$44 to 64c, for extremes.

**At Fredericksburg,** on the 20th inst. Flour, family, \$5.50a6; do mountain 4.75a5.25; do lowland 4.65a4.70; Corn 55a60c; Oats 40a45c.

**At Petersburg,** on the 26th inst. Cotton was quoted at 8a11c. The receipts of Tobacco for the week were light, and prices a shade better at the close—lugs \$3.90a4.70; good and leafy do \$4.75a5; leaf, common to ordinary good 5a6.50; good to best \$6.75a9. No fine in market.

**At Alexandria,** on the 26th inst. Flour was quoted at \$5 a6; Wheat, red and white, 105c; Rye 45a48c; Corn 58a60; Oats 25a37. Maryland Tobacco—sales of several parcels during the week at from \$4 for common to \$6.75 for leafy.

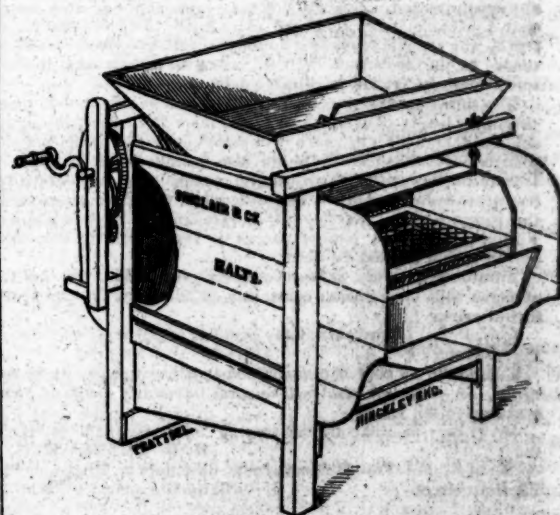
**At Mobile,** 18th inst. fully fair Cottons were considered equally as high as on that day week; say 10a11c for a strict classification; sales at 94, 104, 104, 104 and 11 cts. The decline since the receipt of advices per Acadia was perhaps 1-8 ct. The stock on sale was reduced to 3000 to 4000 bales.

**At Wilmington,** (N. C.) 23d inst. sales of Turpentine at \$2, and Tar at \$1.25. Heavy sales of flooring at \$8a8.50 and white boards at \$13a14. Corn 55a60c. Flour \$5.50a6.50.

**At Richmond** on Friday, country Flour was quoted at \$5.12a5.25, and stock light—no stock at City Mills. The market was bare of wheat; corn 60a65c; oats from wagon 50. Tobacco steady at former quotations; lugs \$3.50a4.20, manufacturing do 44a5; leaf common \$5a5.50; middling \$5.75a6.50; good \$6.75a7.50; fine shipping \$7.75a11.50; extra manufacturing 10a18. No change in Provisions.

**At Boston,** 23d inst. Flour was firm, common brands Genesee selling from vessels at \$5.374 cash; Fredericksburg and Howard street from stores at \$5.25a5.374, 4 mos. Sales of Corn, yellow flat, at 62a64c; oats dull at 43c for Delaware and 47a48 for northern.

**At Charleston,** June 26th, the sales of Cotton reached 3135 bales Upland at 8a104c. Small sales of Rice at \$3.25a3.56.



WHEAT FANNING MILL.

The above cut represents a Wheat Fanning Mill embracing several valuable improvements, and is probably the most simply constructed and effectual mill of the kind that is now manufactured. The screen is broader than usual and extends the entire length of the fan, which, with the riddles are hung on iron straps and pivots, thus greatly reducing the power required to put the works in motion, besides giving the screen and riddles a double shake, which, with the wind being conducted in a peculiar manner and with great force through the riddles, causes the grain to be winnowed with rapidity and cleaned in the finest order for market. The general construction of these fans shew by the cut uncommon width and strength of frame; the hopper very wide and low, thus allowing the mill to be fed with ease. Two active men are required to keep the hopper properly supplied.

They are manufactured in this city by Messrs. Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.



## STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450.—The owner having no further use for it will take \$150.—Apply to **SAM'L SANDS.**

**A YOUNG JACK**, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them.—For sale at a price he can clear under good management in one year. Apply as above. **Je 30**

## PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00  
Four horse, 21 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

**ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.**

Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

**Je 30**

## HARVEST TOOLS, &amp;c.

The undersigned are now manufacturing and offer for sale Revolving Horse RAKES, made with hickory and oak teeth and superior finish, price \$12.

Hand RAKES, with 2 and 3 bows, bent and straight head, a prime article, at \$7a50 cents.

Grain Cradles with warranted Scythes attached and made with wood and iron braces at \$4a5.

Hay Forks, iron capped, first rate and common, at \$7a75 cts.

Scythes and Hangings complete at \$2a250.

Also, Sickles, Scythe Stones, Scythe Rifles, Cradlers, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, common and expanding at \$5a6, Harrows, &c. &c.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.**

60 Light street.

**Je 30**

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double the amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kind of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

**R. B. CHENOWETH,**  
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 26, Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841.

## LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established, but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Downing, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

**DOWNING & WOOD,** Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.

**Je 13** **6m** Charles Co. Md.

## FOR SALE—A 3-YEAR OLD BAY STALLION

Out of the Tom breed, goes all gait out of hand, and very handsome, out of a superior Tom mare by T. R. S. Bayce's Tom Stallion. He is pronounced by competent judges to be inferior to no stallion of the same breed.

**REZIN SNOWDEN,**  
near Laurel Factory, P. George's Co. Md.

**Je 13** **6m**

## DEVON STOCK.

For sale, 4 Devon Heifers, 2 years old—6 do. from 1 to 2 years old—which will be sold very low.

Also—4 pair STEERS, also full bred Devon, 3 to 6 years old, at 60 to \$100 per pair.

Also a half Durham Bull, 1 year old in April, large size, sired by Beltzhoover's imported bull and out of a cow celebrated for her dairy qualities, having generally made her 10 lbs. butter a week when fresh, and gave during last summer on grass 23 qts. of milk per day. Price \$35.

Also, 10 pairs full bred Bakewell (spring) Lambs, at \$25 a pair.

Also 2 Boars a cross of the white and black Berkshire, 5 months old, price \$10 each.

**S. SANDS.**

## CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2 1/2 miles Falls Road—Apply to **SAM'L SANDS.**

## HARVEST TOOLS.

**J. S. EASTMAN,** in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. **N. B.** Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.

**J. S. EASTMAN.**

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

**A MACHINE** for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

**A MACHINE** for morticing posts, & arpening rails for fence, 150

**A HORSE POWER** on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

**The DITCHING MACHINE**, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

**A MACHINE** for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels of wheat in a week.

**A MACHINE** for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, **CORN & COB CRUSHERS**, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines.

**GEO. PAGE,**

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. **N. B.** Wood received in payment at market price.

**ap 22 3m** **E. J. COOPER & Co.**

## LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to **Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7 6m** **LLOYD & DOWNING**

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

**A. G. & N. U. MOTT,**

Corner of Ensor and Forrest streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated **WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH**, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, **CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c. &c.** Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. **ma 3 13m**

## SUPERIOR BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Farmers who are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks of sheep, are referred to those noticed below, which are bred by John Barney, Esq. whose fame as a breeder is well established throughout the land:

2 Rams, 5 years old this spring, for which \$50 were offered and refused at the Fair last fall—price \$60 each

1 Ram, 4 years old, got by an imported Ram, out of a full bred imported Ewe, both full bred Leicesters—same price.

These rams are represented as well worth \$100 each. Also, 7 fine Ram Lambs, ready for delivery the latter part of August or Sept.—they were got by the last named ram; price \$30 each.

**HOGS**—By the same Breeder.

5 pair Pigs, out of a white sow, a celebrated Jersey breed, got by Mr. Barney's Black Skinless Boar—this is allowed to be a very delicate meat for family use; also pigs out of a full bred spotted Berkshire sow, by the Skinless Boar—price of these pigs \$20 a pair.

**ALSO**—Norfolk Thin Hind Pigs, from Mr. Townsend, of Conn. and black spotted Berkshires, from Mr. Standish of Albany, and Mr. Townsend of Conn. and from the piggeries of Messrs. Stanley, Law, Gorsuch, and others of this vicinity—price \$20 per pair.

Also, Irish Graziers—Woburns—and 3 or 4 pigs of a litter of a very fine Sow got by a Boar which got the mammoth Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last—these pigs are by a Woburn Boar—price of these last litters \$25 a pair.

Also, an Imported Chinese Sow, 18 months old, in pig by a full bred Berkshire Boar—\$25. A half Chester and half Berkshire sow 14 mos. old, \$20. A hf China and hf Berkshire do. 13 months old \$25. A Berkshire do. in pig by a Berkshire Boar, 12 mos. old, \$35. Another of same breed in pig by a Boar of same, 8 mos. old, \$22. Also, 3 blk. Berkshire Boars, 8 mos. old, 22 dollars; and a half Irish Grazer and hf white Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, 15 dola.

## DURHAM.

1 Durham Heifer, 12 mos old, 70 dola.  
1 do do 2 do 50 do.  
1 7 8 do do 7 do 50 do.

**S. SANDS.**

## BERKSHIRES &amp; IRISH GRAZIER PIGS

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, Esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Marduck, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cages, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid,

**JOHN P. E. STANLEY,**

June 17

Baltimore.

## FOR SALE.

Three yearling Heifers and one yearling Bull,—they are 1 Ayrshire by an imported full bred bull, out of excellent country cows.—Price \$20 each. Also, a yearling Heifer, 1 Durham, \$20. Also, a 7-8 Berkshire and 1-8 Byfield Boar, 18 months old—price \$20. Also, full bred black spotted Berkshire Boars, 6 to 9 months old—price \$15 to \$25, very fine animals. Also, a beautiful Pointer Sled, 12 months old, ready to be broken—price \$20. Apply to **SAM'L SANDS.**

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10.

**OBED HUSSEY.**

**JOHN T. DURDING,** Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, he prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills.

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 30

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 35

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do. New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do. of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hige or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Haines' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.

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